

In fact, patient outcome data recently released by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) suggest a patient's chances of getting a new heart or liver and surviving at least a year greatly varies depending on where the patient goes for a transplant. For example, at the University of Kansas Medical Center, 89% of people waiting for liver transplants received them within a year in the mid-1990s, while at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, only 21% of patients received livers within a year. Depending on the transplant center, a patient's likelihood of dying within a year of listing for a liver transplant can range from 7% to 22%. A system that offers a level playing field to all patients no matter where they live is in everyone's best interest—medical urgency rather than geography should be the determining standard.

Today, as we recognize the generous contribution made by each living kidney donor, we here in Congress need to be consistent in our message. While we're encouraging people to serve as organ donors, we also have Members introducing legislation that would harm organ donations and would permit geography to continue to serve as a barrier to organ allocation and transplantation.

For example, the "Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Amendments of 1999" (H.R. 2418) would remove HHS' legitimate authority to oversee the organ allocation program and would require HHS to rewrite its recently revised organ allocation regulations, while it simultaneously makes data less available to the public. If enacted, the transplant center performance data recently released by HHS would be unavailable to the public. This harmful legislation would set different allocation policies than recommended by the Institute of Medicine (IoM) and is probably unconstitutional in its delegation of power to a private contractor.

Perhaps most disturbing, H.R. 2418 would provide unreasonable protections for The United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS), the current private contractor in charge of disturbing organs procured for transplant. A recent *Forbes* magazine article characterized UNOS as "the organ king: an outfit with life-and-death power over patients waiting for transplants" which has "evolved into a heavy-handed private fiefdom." This bill essentially gives UNOS a monopoly on the contract and the *Forbes* article provides even further evidence of the need to oppose legislation which protects this contractor.

We are also currently facing a 90-day moratorium effort in the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill and just last Friday, legislation was introduced to delay the effective date of the HHS rule. This delay of the Secretary's organ allocation rule would keep the Administration from implementing the important, new HHS regulations, strongly supported by evidence from the IoM, and would lead to hundreds more needless deaths. The HHS organ allocation regulation attempts to move to a system based on medical necessity instead of geography with medical professionals making medical decisions about the best way to allocate the limited number of donated organs. The rule incorporates comments from the IoM, transplant community, patients, and the general public to ensure the neediest patients receive organs first—regardless of where they live. Further efforts to delay this rule are only causing needless deaths.

In vetoing the DC-Labor-HHS appropriations bill last week, the President called the appropriations rider that would delay the implementation of HHS' final Organ Procurement and Transplantation rule for 90 days "a highly objectionable provision." As the President stated: the HHS rule "provides a more equitable system of treatment . . . its implementation would likely prevent the deaths of hundreds of Americans." I would hope that the President's strong opposition to the Appropriations bill's moratorium on the HHS transplant regulation will be honored by Congress.

Let's increase the number of organ donors, make our organ allocation system fair, and bring an end to all the needless deaths. And let's be consistent in our message—vote for H. Res. 94 to recognize those who so generously give the gift of life. Vote against any effort to remove or delay the Secretary's legitimate oversight authority and to give a private contractor a monopoly over the nation's organ allocation program. And support a fairer allocation system that bases transplant decisions on common medical criteria and pure professional medical opinion and medical need—not geography.

Mr. CAPUANO. Madam Speaker, I rise to commend those living persons who have given the precious gift of life through the selfless act of donating a kidney. Today I join the majority of the Members of Congress in supporting H. Res. 94, which recognizes the generous contributions of those who have made this sacrifice, and acknowledging the advances in medical technology that have made living kidney transplants a viable treatment option.

Madam Speaker, on many occasions this session, Congress has debated the costs of health care and health related research. These debates would be futile were it not for the courage of the living donors who make specialized medical services, such as kidney transplants, possible. Today, we have come together not in debate but rather in overwhelming support of those individuals that live day to day with life threatening kidney ailments as well as the families who support these individuals in their time of need. More importantly, we are here to pay homage to those ordinary heroes, whose contributions to medical science will not be measured by prominent appearances in medical journals, but whose actions will be forever recorded in the hearts and minds of the individuals to whom they have donated a kidney.

Madam Speaker, in my district, I know of numerous life-saving acts that were unselfishly committed by individuals whose courage was not realized until the idea of kidney donation was thrust upon them. With this in mind I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge that their actions have not gone unnoticed and to thank these remarkable citizens for their contributions to their families and neighbors.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLILEY. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 94.

The question was taken.

Mr. BLILEY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

EMIGRANT WILDERNESS PRESERVATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 359) to clarify the intent of Congress in Public Law 93-632 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to provide for the maintenance and operation of 18 concrete dams and weirs that were located in the Emigrant Wilderness at the time the wilderness area was designated in that Public Law, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 359

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Emigrant Wilderness Preservation Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN WATER IMPOUNDMENT STRUCTURES IN THE EMIGRANT WILDERNESS, STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a cooperative agreement with a non-Federal entity described in subsection (c), under which the entity will retain, maintain, and operate at private expense the water impoundment structures specified in subsection (b) that are located within the boundaries of the Emigrant Wilderness in the Stanislaus National Forest, California, as designated by section 2(b) of Public Law 93-632 (88 Stat. 2154; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note).

(b) COVERED WATER IMPOUNDMENT STRUCTURES.—The cooperative agreement required by subsection (a) shall cover the water impoundment structures located at the following:

- (1) Cow Meadow Lake.
- (2) Y-Meadow Lake.
- (3) Huckleberry Lake.
- (4) Long Lake.
- (5) Lower Buck Lake.
- (6) Leighton Lake.
- (7) High Emigrant Lake.
- (8) Emigrant Meadow Lake.
- (9) Middle Emigrant Lake.
- (10) Emigrant Lake.
- (11) Snow Lake.
- (12) Bigelow Lake.

(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The following non-Federal entities are eligible to enter into the cooperative agreement under subsection (a):

(1) A non-profit organization as defined in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)).

(2) The State of California or a political subdivision of the State.

(3) A private individual, organization, corporation, or other legal entity.

(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

(1) MAP.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare a map identifying the location, size, and type of each water impoundment structure covered by the cooperative agreement under subsection (a).

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall prescribe the terms and

conditions of the cooperative agreement, which shall set forth the rights and obligations of the Secretary and the non-Federal entity. At a minimum, the cooperative agreement shall—

(A) require the non-Federal entity to operate and maintain the water impoundment structures covered by the agreement in accordance with a plan of operations approved by the Secretary;

(B) require approval by the Secretary of all operation and maintenance activities to be conducted by the non-Federal entity;

(C) require the non-Federal entity to comply with all applicable State and Federal environmental, public health, and safety requirements; and

(D) establish enforcement standards, including termination of the cooperative agreement for noncompliance by the non-Federal entity with the terms and conditions.

(3) COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall ensure that the non-Federal entity remains in compliance with the terms and conditions of this section and the cooperative agreement.

(e) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NON-FEDERAL ENTITY.—The non-Federal entity shall be responsible for—

(1) carrying out its operation and maintenance activities with respect to the water impoundment structures covered by the cooperative agreement under subsection (a) in conformance with this section and the cooperative agreement; and

(2) the costs associated with the maintenance and operation of the structures.

(f) PROHIBITION ON USE OF MECHANIZED TRANSPORT AND MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT.—The non-Federal entity may not use mechanized transport or motorized equipment—

(1) to operate or maintain the water impoundment structures covered by the cooperative agreement under subsection (a); or

(2) to otherwise conduct activities in the Emigrant Wilderness pursuant to the cooperative agreement.

(g) EXPANSION OF AGREEMENT TO COVER ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES.—In the case of the six water impoundment structures located within the boundaries of the Emigrant Wilderness, but not specified in subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture may expand the scope of the cooperative agreement under subsection (a), with the consent of the State of California and the other party to the agreement, to include one or more of these structures, subject to the same terms and conditions as apply to the structures specified in subsection (b).

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture \$20,000 to cover administrative costs incurred by the Secretary to comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) in carrying out this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE).

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this legislation, the Emigrant Wilderness Preservation Act of 1999, was designed to provide for the maintenance and operation of 18 small water empowerment structures within the Emigrant Wilderness.

Similar legislation last Congress, H.R. 1663, received overwhelming sup-

port when it was brought before this House, passing on the floor by a vote of 424 to 2. The Emigrant Wilderness's 18 check dam system was built between 1921 and 1954 through the combined efforts of the U.S. Forest Service, the California Conservation Corps., and local volunteer groups.

This system works to enhance the high elevation lake fisheries and species habitat by keeping year-round flows in the streams. Although, I feel it is imperative that all 18 dams be maintained and operated, in an effort to move this legislation and allow for the immediate preservation of the fisheries and ecosystem of this area, I have come to an agreement with my colleague the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

I have submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute that has bipartisan support decreasing the number of water empowerment structures preserved in this legislation from 18 to 12.

H.R. 359 will allow a non-Federal entity to pay the cost of maintaining and repairing these substantially unnoticeable structures by allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into a cooperative agreement providing the non-Federal entity the opportunity to conduct the necessary maintenance. By providing for the continued maintenance and operation of these 12 structures, we will protect the stream flow system within the Emigrant Wilderness that for over 70 years has maintained an ecosystem of lakes, streams, and meadows upon which many species, including the great American bald eagle, depend.

If these small, unnoticeable structures are allowed to deteriorate, many of the lakes and streams will dry up during the summer and fall months, resulting in negative impacts on the ecosystem fisheries, recreation, and the area's tourism economy.

Madam speaker, I offer this amendment in the nature of a substitute as a bipartisan effort to preserve and protect the important historical research within the Emigrant Wilderness. It is my hope that we can move this bill forward with the same resounding support it had last Congress.

I ask for the support of my colleagues and urge them to vote for this legislation.

□ 1445

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. DOOLEY of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. This bill would authorize the Forest Service to continue to maintain small water impoundment structures located within the Emigrant Wilderness Area of the Stanislaus National Forest in California. The legislation was reported unanimously by the Com-

mittee on Resources on May 5 of this year, and it has been further refined by the sponsor to reflect priorities of the California Department of Fish and Game.

The 18 small dams and weirs at issue were built earlier in this century and were in existence long before Congress designated the Emigrant Wilderness in 1974. In fact, seven other structures are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. For many years after the wilderness was created, several structures were maintained for their recreational fisheries values by the California Department of Fish and Game.

While it is clear that Congress was well aware of the water impoundment structures when the wilderness was created in 1974, the authority for continued maintenance has been brought into question. Accordingly, the purpose of this bill is to authorize a public process, consistent with NEPA, for the Forest Service to determine the levels of necessary maintenance.

It is important to recognize that nothing in the legislation provides for any authority for motorized intrusion in the wilderness area. This is a very unique circumstance and the legislation is not intended to set a precedent for other wilderness areas.

What is contemplated under the bill is that community volunteers would offer their time and effort and perform the necessary work under the supervision and according to standards set by the Forest Service. As amended, the bill provides that the 12 structures identified by the Department of Fish and Game be considered as priorities for retention. One or more of the other six structures may also be eligible for maintenance, subject to the consent of the Forest Service and the State of California.

Madam Speaker, I also would note that the legislation has been endorsed by California Trout, Trout Unlimited, and the Backcountry Horsemen of California, whose members are interested in volunteering time to do the repairs. In closing, I want to recognize the work that the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) has done on this bill. I urge support for it from our colleagues.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 359, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to clarify the intent of Congress in Public Law 93-632 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to

continue to provide for the maintenance and operation of certain water impoundment structures that were located in the Emigrant Wilderness at the time the wilderness area was designated in that Public Law.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESOURCES REPORTS RESTORATION ACT

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3002) to provide for the continued preparation of certain useful reports concerning public lands, Native Americans, fisheries, wildlife, insular areas, and other natural resources-related matters, and to repeal provisions of law regarding terminated reporting requirements concerning such matters.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3002

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Resources Reports Restoration Act”.

SEC. 2. NATURAL RESOURCES-RELATED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-66; 31 U.S.C. 1113 note) does not apply to any report required to be submitted under any of the following provisions of law:

(1) TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE LIABILITY FUND AUDITS.—Section 204(c)(4)(A) of Public Law 93-153 (43 U.S.C. 1653(c)(4)(A)).

(2) DIRECT REVIEW OF FINAL DECISIONS OF HIGHEST COURT OF GUAM.—Section 22B of the Act of August 1, 1950 (chapter 512; 48 U.S.C. 1424-2).

(3) DIRECT REVIEW OF FINAL DECISIONS OF HIGHEST COURT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Section 23 of the Act of July 22, 1954 (chapter 558; 48 U.S.C. 1613).

(4) NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY PLAN AND RELATED REPORT.—Subsections (b) and (c) of section 801 of Public Law 95-91 (42 U.S.C. 7321).

(5) CERTIFICATION REGARDING TAKING OF CERTAIN SEA TURTLES.—Section 609(b)(2) of Public Law 101-162 (103 Stat. 1038; 16 U.S.C. 1537 note).

(6) INTERNATIONAL FISHERY CONSERVATION OR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES.—Section 8(b) of the Act of August 27, 1954 (chapter 1018; 22 U.S.C. 1978(b)).

(7) PHOSPHATE LEASING IN OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA.—Section 5(1) of Public Law 98-430 (98 Stat. 1666).

(8) PERTINENT PUBLIC INFORMATION RELATING TO MINERALS IN ALASKA.—Section 1011 of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3151).

(9) TRANSPORTATION OR UTILITY SYSTEMS WITHIN CONSERVATION SYSTEM UNITS OR ANY WILDERNESS AREA IN ALASKA.—Section 1106(b)(2) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3166(b)(2)).

(10) WITHDRAWALS OF MORE THAN 5,000 ACRES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA.—Section 1326(a) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3213(a)).

(11) MINERAL EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT, OR EXTRACTION ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA.—Section 1502 of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3232).

(12) EFFECT OF EXPORT OF OIL OR GAS FROM OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF ON RELIANCE ON IMPORTS.—Section 28(c) of the Act of August 7, 1953 (chapter 345; 43 U.S.C. 1354(c)).

(13) ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THE MARINE SCIENCES.—Section 7 of Public Law 89-454 (33 U.S.C. 1106(a)).

(14) PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR GUAM.—Section 5 of Public Law 94-584 (48 U.S.C. note prec. 1391), as it relates to the submission of a proposed constitution for Guam.

(15) CERTAIN AGREEMENTS WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA OR THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.—Paragraphs (2) and (5) of section 101(f) of Public Law 99-239 (48 U.S.C. 1901(f)(2) and (5)).

(16) DETERMINATION THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS AND THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA SHALL REFRAIN FROM ACTIONS INCOMPATIBLE WITH UNITED STATES AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURITY AND DEFENSE MATTERS.—Section 313 of the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Governments of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, as contained in section 201 of Public Law 99-239 (48 U.S.C. 1901 note).

(17) IMPACT OF THE COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION ON UNITED STATES TERRITORIES AND COMMONWEALTHS AND ON HAWAII.—Section 104(e)(2) of Public Law 99-239 (48 U.S.C. 1904(e)(2)).

(18) LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA.—Section 102(a)(4) of Public Law 99-239 (48 U.S.C. 1902(a)(4)).

(19) DETERMINATION REGARDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS AVAILABLE UNDER THE COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION TO THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TO ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT TO OWNERS OF SEIZED FISHING VESSELS.—Section 104(f)(3) of Public Law 99-239 (48 U.S.C. 1904(f)(3)).

(20) LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND MARSHALL ISLANDS.—Section 103(a)(4) of Public Law 99-239 (48 U.S.C. 1903(a)(4)).

(21) GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS.—Section 203(a) of Public Law 94-265 (16 U.S.C. 1823(a)).

(22) REPORT OF THE WORK OF RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS.—Section 204(2) of Public Law 89-80 (42 U.S.C. 1962b-3(2)).

(23) ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REPORT.—Section 201 of Public Law 91-190 (42 U.S.C. 4341).

(24) AGENCY COMPLIANCE WITH THE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT.—Section 7 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3506).

(25) LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN CERTAIN DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS.—Section 6(c) of Public Law 101-195 (103 Stat. 1787).

(26) REHABILITATION NEEDS OF FOREST SERVICE REGIONS DUE TO FOREST FIRE DAMAGE.—Section 202 of Public Law 101-286 (104 Stat. 174; 16 U.S.C. 551b).

(27) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM REFORESTATION NEEDS.—Section 3(d)(1) of Public Law 93-378 (16 U.S.C. 1601(d)(1)).

(28) DOMESTIC FOREST ECOSYSTEMS RESEARCH PROGRAM.—Section 3(c)(4) of Public Law 95-307 (16 U.S.C. 1642(c)(4)).

(29) IMPLEMENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979.—Section 10(a) of Public Law 96-55 (16 U.S.C. 470ii(a)).

(30) NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.—Section 7 of Public Law 88-577 (16 U.S.C. 1136).

(31) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS, ALASKA UNITS OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION, OR NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEMS.—Section 103(b) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3103(b)).

(32) STATUS OF TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA.—Section 706(b) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 539e(b)).

(33) BOUNDARIES, CLASSIFICATIONS, AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM.—Section 3(b) of Public Law 90-542 (16 U.S.C. 1274(b)).

(34) DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY.—Section 304(a)(1)(C) of Public Law 92-532 (16 U.S.C. 1434(a)(1)(C)).

(35) NOTICE OF DESIGNATION OF MARINE SANCTUARY.—Section 304(b) of Public Law 92-532 (16 U.S.C. 1434(b)).

(36) NATURE, EXTENT, AND EFFECTS OF DRIFTNET FISHING IN WATERS OF NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN ON MARINE RESOURCES OF UNITED STATES.—Section 4005(a) of Public Law 100-220 (101 Stat. 1478; 16 U.S.C. 1822 note).

(37) BLUEFIN TUNA.—Section 3 of Public Law 96-339 (16 U.S.C. 971i).

(38) FAIR MARKET VALUE AT THE TIME OF THE TRANSFER OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY CONVEYED ON THE PRIIBOLO ISLANDS.—Section 205(c) of Public Law 89-702 (16 U.S.C. 1165(c)).

(39) COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT.—Section 316 of Public Law 89-454 (16 U.S.C. 1462).

(40) ADMINISTRATION OF THE OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION ACT OF 1980.—Section 405 of Public Law 96-320 (42 U.S.C. 9165).

(41) COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TUNA AND OTHER LATENT FISHERY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL WESTERN, AND SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.—Section 4 of Public Law 92-444 (16 U.S.C. 758e-1a).

(42) ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEEP SEABED HARD MINERAL RESOURCES ACT.—Section 309 of Public Law 96-283 (30 U.S.C. 1469).

(43) EFFECT OF ANY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT GOVERNING DEEP SEABED MINING.—Section 202 of Public Law 96-283 (30 U.S.C. 1442).

(44) DECONTAMINATION EFFORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR MILITARY AND DEFENSE-RELATED PURPOSES IN NEVADA AND COST ESTIMATES.—Section 7(b) of Public Law 99-606 (100 Stat. 3464).

(45) INSULAR AREAS STUDY.—Section 1406(a) of Public Law 102-486 (106 Stat. 2995).

(46) ACTIVITIES UNDER THE COAL RESEARCH ACT.—Section 7 of Public Law 86-599 (30 U.S.C. 667).

(47) AFRICAN ELEPHANT ADVISORY FUND AND STATUS OF ELEPHANT.—Section 2103 of Public Law 100-478 (102 Stat. 2317; 16 U.S.C. 4213).

(48) STATUS OF ALL MARINE MAMMAL SPECIES AND POPULATION STOCKS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972.—Section 103(f) of Public Law 92-522 (16 U.S.C. 1373(f)).

(49) EXPENDITURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES.—Section 18 of Public Law 93-205 (16 U.S.C. 1544).

(50) FINAL DECISION OF ANY CLAIM CHALLENGING THE PARTITION OF JOINT RESERVATION.—Section 14(c)(1) of Public Law 100-580 (102 Stat. 2936; 25 U.S.C. 1300i-11(c)(1)).

(51) CONSERVATION PLANS FOR REFUGES ESTABLISHED, REDESIGNATED, OR EXPANDED BY ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 304(g)(6)(D) of Public Law 96-487 (94 Stat. 2395).

(52) MANAGEMENT OF CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA.—Section 601(i) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1781(i)).

(53) FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES OF EMPLOYEES PERFORMING FUNCTIONS UNDER THE FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976.—Section 313(b) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1743(b)).

(54) THREATENED AREAS ON REGISTRIES OF NATIONAL LANDMARKS AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND AREAS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE WITH POTENTIAL FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Section 8 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

(55) RESULTS OF LAND ACQUISITION NEGOTIATIONS WITH KOOTZNOOWOO, INC.—Section 506(a)(9) of Public Law 96-487 (94 Stat. 2406; 104 Stat. 469).

(56) ACTIVITIES UNDER THE SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT OF 1977.—Sections 201(f), 517(g), and 705 of Public Law 95-87 (30 U.S.C. 1211(f), 1267(g), 1295).